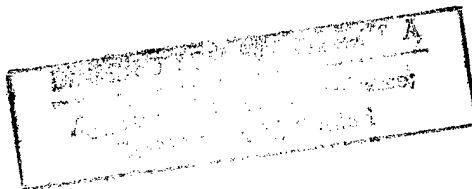


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# Vietnam Report

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10 November 1982

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No. 2408

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### THAI BINH FIGHTS ENEMY WAR OF SABOTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Thu Hao: "Thai Binh Builds Up National Defense"]

[Text] The Thai Binh provincial party organization has paid attention to education and propaganda about the party's basic views on building socialism and defending the fatherland in the new era. Since 1979, the province has opened nearly 200 courses to train cadres from various sectors and echelons to build national defense, to associate the latter with the economy, and to fight the enemies' plots and multifaceted war of sabotage against our nation. Guided by the provincial party committee's resolutions on military work, people's committees at various echelons have prepared for and carried out concrete tasks--building local armed forces, conducting war games, mobilizing the rear to help the frontline, and honing organizations of leadership and command...to perfection.

While military work was being carried out, many questions involving perceptions and methods have arisen, and solutions have been sought. In building combat readiness, for instance, some people have urged that it is difficult to achieve that goal, or that such achievement would have a bad impact on production and growth, etc. Similar shortcomings and errors have been promptly corrected. Manifestations of subjectivism stemming from past combat achievements and experiences, a tendency to oversimplify the need to associate national defense with the economy, and a lack of consciousness in the face of the enemies' plots and sabotage activities have also been promptly assessed and resolutely overcome.

In recent years, Thai Binh has attained steady success on both fronts of production and national defense consolidation. Rice yield averaged 6.113 tons per hectare throughout the province. The industrial crop area has increased from 2,921 to 4,531 hectares. The gross output value of local industry has increased by tens of million dong. Main provincial highways, such as Routes 10, 39 and 206, as well as interdistrict and intervillage roads, have been strengthened and upgraded, etc. These accomplishments have had a very important effect on the task of buttressing national defense and raising combat readiness of both the military and people in the province. While stepping up production, Thai Binh has achieved success in building its line of defense, staying combat ready, developing mobile combat militia and self-defense forces, properly urging the rear to help the frontline, and mobilizing the youths for induction.

At present, on its own initiative, Thai Binh has defined and gradually implemented its plans for strengthening local defense, security and combat readiness. These plans called for defending the province, districts and groups of combat villages, and managing and mobilizing manpower and financial resources and participating in combat of the province and the entire nation in various circumstances. In carrying out these plans, it is fundamentally essential to tie the economy closely to national defense and vice versa. In coordination with developing production, the districts in the province have actively, urgently and gradually carried out these plans for building defense lines in key areas and important installations, along the coast, on river mouths, and in coastal waters....

Expanding dikes to contain sea water, transforming the terrain, and opening new population centers are one of many major steps for the province to take to develop production, in gradual association with erecting fortifications on river mouths and in key spots. Combat alert squads in Thai Thuong (Thai Thuy), Dong Long, Dong Minh, and Dong Hoang (Tien Hai) villages have been simultaneously organized into production units. While building its system of fortifications, the entire province has planted hundreds of thousands of vines and bamboo. Now, these vines and bamboo are being used to build fortifications and by the local handicraft sector to turn out fine arts products for export, etc. The districts have organized chains of combat groups, including many villages, and mobile combat units of militia and self-defense forces. A number of units have conducted combat and command exercises. Many combat groups combining military buildup with excellent combat readiness have appeared, such as Dong Minh (Tien Hai), and Nga Ba Do (Dong Hung).

The strengthening of political security and social order is always seen as a basic approach to building national defense and staying combat ready. The provincial party committee and people's committee have beefed up unity of leadership, concentrating the forces of national defense and security, and improving the guidance, organization and utilization of these forces, with a view to creating a multifarious strength for maintaining political security and social order. In recent days, a number of villages including Thai Thuong (Thai Thuy), have built a movement with all the people properly safeguarding security. There, public security and social order are strictly maintained. Neither burglaries, nor thefts, even of minor importance, have taken place in the villages. In great numbers, the people, cadres, workers and combatants in the provincial armed forces have contributed actively to fighting against the enemies' espionage war, psychological warfare, and sabotage activities, as well as against negative manifestations, etc.

To make the local armed forces stronger and more stable, Thai Binh has focused on the role and effect of demobilized, discharged and transferred troops. In the reserves, the units have focused attention on managing and training cadres and combatants, to ensure that they are always combat ready, and that the organization is stable and strong in all respects. Thai Binh is striving to do properly what is necessary to raise the quality of the armed forces:

Consolidating combat alert units, inspecting and keeping weapons, equipment and material means handy for combat. Administrative echelons and various sectors have solicitously taken realistic steps to ameliorate the spiritual and material livelihood, as well as the barracks and messhalls of combat alert units, of troops stationed in the localities, and of units in charge of maintaining political security and social order, etc.

Thai Binh is developing the integrated strength of the party organization, the people, and the armed forces in the province, so as to carry out properly the task of building national defense, maintaining political security and social order, and resolutely defeating the enemies' multifaceted war of sabotage.

9213

CSO: 4209/17

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED PROTECTION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Protect Socialist Property and Maintain Social Order and Safety"]

[Text] With the all-out efforts of our Party, state, and people, our country's economy is undergoing a good transformation. The 10th month rice crop is developing well. New economic measures and policies are bringing about results and contributing to the stabilization of the economic-social situation. The echelons, sectors, and localities fully understand the new resolutions of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, are becoming increasingly confident, and have increased consciousness of self-reliance and determination to overcome all difficulties and to endeavor to make small advances and small accomplishments on the economic front.

In the new momentum, the important problem is to continue to create consciousness of being the true masters on the part of the working people in the mission of protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety. All citizens and all production and work bases must fully understand that socialist property is sacred and is created by the sweat of the working people and the sacrifice of our soldiers. The social property in all sectors everywhere in total form the economic-material potential for our people to build stable, increasingly comfortable lives for themselves, their families, and their future children and grandchildren.

The inviolability of socialist property is strictly protected by law. Acts which violate socialist property, the theft of public property, corruption, speculation, blackmarketing, and the loss or deliberate destruction of money, goods, machinery, materials, and all other possessions of the production bases, warehouses, organs, units, cooperatives, etc., are violations of law. Promptly uncovering, condemning, and strictly punishing all such acts is an important part of the present struggle to protect the ordinary life of our society. While our working people, peasants, workers, cadres, officials, and soldiers work diligently and endure temporary deprivations, overcome great difficulties, and live pure, simple lives, the illegal livelihoods, illicit enrichment, and the lavish, decadent way of life of social works are unpardonable crimes.

The enemy and the corrupt people, speculators, and blackmarketers are seeking ways to monopolize circulation and distribution. Therefore, we must always be diligent and sharp, and maintain law and order on that important front. We must especially pay attention to such strategic commodities as grain, POL, precious metals, etc., in the key areas and on the key routes.



At regular intervals each base and locality must carefully examine and evaluate what aspects have been carried out well, or have not yet been carried out well, in protecting the socialist property for which they are responsible; examine, create, and supplement regulations and bylaws regarding the shipping and receiving of materials and goods, the regulations regarding the issuing, receiving and sending, and transporting of money and goods, the contracting-out and goods-ordering regulations, the bylaws regarding the warehouses and stores, and the bylaws regarding the prevention of fires and explosions and the maintenance of economic secrecy; and inspect the material conditions for the protection of materials and goods at the construction sites, enterprises, warehouses, railroad stations, and stores, such as doors, gates, keys, lighting, and alarm, sentry, and patrolling facilities to discover and arrest bad people.

The protection of socialist property is tied in with the maintenance of social order and safety, the prevention and prompt disposition of criminals, and ensuring that all citizens and society as a whole live with security when at home as well as when travelling.

In order to bring about a good transformation in that regard, the trying of economic and criminal offenders by the responsible organs must be carried out promptly and strictly, in accordance with law. Especially, attention must be paid to overcoming such serious problems as damaging oil pipelines, the theft of POL, weapons, and explosives, the cutting of electrical transmission lines and telephone lines, the theft of materials, grain, and equipment on the railroads, roads, and rivers, and the manufacture of ersatz medicines which threaten the lives of the consumers.

Protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety is an important aspect of the fierce struggle between the socialist and communist paths, and is tied in with the struggle against the enemy's many-sided war of destruction. It should be remembered that under the conditions of the enemy's many-sided war of destruction against our people, sabotaging our country's economic potential, creating chaos in market management with regard to distribution and circulation, carrying out sabotage and creating obstacles on the communications-transportation front, and disturbing social order and safety are among their foremost objectives.

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CSO: 4209/27

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BA DINH WARD DISCOVERS CASES OF SPECULATION, SMUGGLING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Aug 82 p 4

[ Article: " Ba Dinh Ward Discovers Many Cases of Speculation, Smuggling and Counterfeiting of Large Scale" ]

[Text] In the past month, the people of the capital city and such sectors as public security, commerce, finance, etc. adopted many fighting measures; discovered major cases of speculation, smuggling and counterfeiting of goods; and confiscated goods, money and gold involving such unlawful activities that amounted to 10 million dong.

In Ba Dinh Ward alone, the security protection force relied on the people, developed its own initiative, resolutely fought the large speculating and smuggling gangs and thus succeeded in discovering a number of nests and groups that had been engaged in serious unlawful activities, such as the group that was headed by Nguyen Hoang Du (12 Dang Tat Street) and specialized in dealing in all kinds of gold, silver, precious stones, antiques, etc. and using meticulous maneuvers; the case of counterfeiting bottled beer; the case of stealing and selling state-owned precious chemicals, etc. All of the cases handled by the Ba Dinh public security force were worth about 3 million dong.

Ba Dinh Ward did not stop at solely handling the criminal cases but also brought the defendants to people's conferences for the people to judge and educate them. In nearly 30 criminals-judging sessions, the people analyzed the many adverse effects of criminal acts, such as undermining the economic management systems, disturbing social life, upsetting markets and corrupting cadres, who were able to feast and spend excessively while other people had to work hard and to bear difficulties. Those sessions also mentioned the state policy of severely punishing the big offenders engaged in speculation and smuggling and remaining stubborn, and being lenient to offenders being rather opportunistic and showing repentance.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### DONG DA WARD FIGHTS SPECULATORS, SMUGGLERS, THIEVES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Article: "Dong Da Ward Public Security Force Fights Speculators, Smugglers and Thieves Who Steal Socialist Properties"]

[Text] To protect state properties, to maintain market management and to ensure security and social order, recently the public security force of Dong Da Ward, with assistance from the people through the mass movement to protect the fatherland's security, has taken many measures against speculators, smugglers and thieves who stole state properties.

In just a month, all units in the ward were simultaneously carrying out the measures against speculators, smugglers and thieves who stole socialist properties and confiscated over 2 million dong worth of unlawfully-traded goods and stolen socialist properties.

The masses supplied the public security organ with more than 800 pieces of information about the activities of those people engaged in speculation, smuggling and production of counterfeit goods.

The subwards of Nguyen Trai, Van Chuong, Phuong Mai, Van Mieu, etc. launched mass movement and properly applied professional measures at the same time; as a result, they captured many persons engaged in illegal activities. Thirty offenders were brought in front of the people to receive judgment and education from them.

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CSO: 4209/47

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### COLUMN CONDEMNS STEALING OF WIRES, TRANSMISSION LINES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Aug 82 p 4

[ A Story A Day column by Builder: "Public Opinion Condemns and Requests Severe Punishment" ]

[Text] Along the 35-kV high tension transmission line that had just been installed to supply electric power to the Tang Long pump station (Soc Son), 67 of its 91 poles were "touched" by villains: the wires running from the top of the poles to the ground to protect against lightning and to hold them tight were cut and stolen.

The consequences so far: after a few recent heavy rains, the line was cut and porcelain insulators were broken.

Aluminum cables were repeatedly cut and stolen from the high tension transmission line that runs through the villages of Quang Minh and Minh Tri (Me Linh) and Kim Son and Toan Thang (Gia Lam). In some places, they were stolen as many as three times a month!

On 27 July, in a part of Nguyen Khe (Dong Anh), villains also cut and took away some sections of the cable that had been broken and was lying in a ricefield.

In this season of rains and storms, electric power is a source of energy that is very necessary for flood control. To protect the power lines is thus the common task of all sectors, echelons and people wherever these lines run through. Although many localities have had good plans, some others still need to supplement and strengthen theirs in order to prevent the villains from causing damages.

The public opinion deeply resents the signs of such negative and so-called bad activities. The local organs and authorities must exert control and take measures to handle them in accordance with the law. They cannot grant leniency to the persons who receive and keep the stolen precious aluminum cable or speculate and deal in it.

On the other hand, during and after heavy rains and storms, to inspect and discover in time the broken or unsafe sections of the high tension lines is also an urgent job to do. For to know too late any damages, no matter how small, and any potential consequences will not permit restoration and repairs fast enough to properly protect properties and the people's lives in time. To protect transmission lines, particularly in this season, is a job that cannot be underestimated.

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CSO: 4209/47

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MAN CAUGHT WHILE BREAKING WATER PIPE TO STEAL WATER

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by An Khanh: "Man Arrested for Illegally Breaking Water Pipe To Install Faucet for Money"]

[Text] The Rules Unit of the Water Supply Corporation, which was inspecting the Mai Huong collective workers' quarters, discovered in time the case of a man who was furtively breaking a water pipe of the municipality to illegally connect with it a faucet. The unit immediately notified the Mai Huong Subward public security post, which caught him red-handed with full evidences. At the public security post, he identified himself as Nguyen Van Thanh, a worker of Construction and Assembly Corporation No 1 of the Ministry of Home Trade. He had been persuading people to illegally install faucets. For the one he was working on he had been paid 4,200 dong. The public security officers who searched his home found a bench equipped for threading pipes and several elbow pipes to be used to make faucets. According to the Rules Unit of the Water Supply Corporation, many families in the municipality have hired people to illegally break water mains to connect faucets, which has led to damages to roads and public hydrants, waste and contamination of drinking water and sometimes loss of pressure, hence a lack of water, for public hydrants. The Water Supply Corporation has officially informed the public that anybody who deliberately violates the regulations will be severely punished and, if heavy damages to the municipality's water mains are involved, prosecuted and tried in court.

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CSO: 4209/47

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BAI BANG PROJECT NOW SEEN COSTING LESS THAN ESTIMATED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Workers at Sweden's most criticized aid project, the Bai Bang paper and pulp factory in Vietnam, have been induced to work faster and more effectively by means of watches, T-shirts and canned foods. The project will therefore be finished sooner and also cheaper than the latest estimates.

Of the 2 billion which the Riksdag places as a ceiling on Bai Bang, at least 250 million kronor remain.

"The Vietnamese have learned to organize better and understand that the project will cost more if it is not completed," said Christina Rehlens at Sida, which is responsible for the Bai Bang project.

The first optimistic plans for Bai Bang at the beginning of the 1970's indicated that the cost for the Swedish part would be about 450 million kronor.

That amount rose as knowledge increased of what great investments were needed in war-torn Vietnam, inflation and all the delays. Among other things, Vietnam's shortage of trained manpower was a factor, as the workers who were trained at Bai Bang were moved to other construction.

The primary reason is that construction has gained speed in recent years. The pulp factory, for example, will be ready 5 months earlier than expected.

Sida will use the 250 million kronor remaining to support the business for 3 more years. At the end of June next year the agreement on Bai Bang runs out, but the Swedes believe that the Vietnamese themselves will not be able to run the business at that time.

One large problem continues to be the transportation of timber raw materials from the forest area Ham Yen to Bai Bang. The road is in very bad shape.

"We have given import support for the purchase of asphalt, but most of it has gone to build other roads," said Christina Rehlens to TT [Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå]. "Now we have sent down a group of consultants to see what can be done."

CSO: 3109/241

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY ACTIVITIES IN THREE PROVINCES, ARMY CORPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Political Activities in the Party Organizations column]

[Text] Phu Khanh

At a conference of key leadership cadres of Phu Khanh Province, after explaining the viewpoints, directions, and missions delineated by the Fifth Party Congress, the executive committee of the provincial party organization reviewed the implementation of lines during recent years, while at the same time recommending measures to overcome the deficiencies in the leadership work and guide implementation by the party committee echelons, especially with regard to economic-social leadership and guidance. The base-level party organizations, manifesting a spirit of self-criticism and criticism, helped one another realize the strengths and weaknesses, while at the same time strictly disciplining cadres and party members who have declined with regard to quality.

The Provincial VCP Committee led the echelons, sectors, and base-level units in discussing the revolutionary action programs and measures for implementing them, in order to concentrate the efforts of the entire party organization and the people in the province on further promoting agricultural production, the central focus of which is solidly resolving the food problem, producing additional raw materials to supply to industry, and rapidly increase the supply of export goods. In the immediate future, it is necessary to go all-out to win victory in 10th month season production, including both rice and subsidiary food crops, and endeavor to attain 300,000 tons of grain in 1982, while also making good preparations for 1982-1983 winter-spring production in order to create conditions for increasing the province's grain output to 330,000 tons in 1983.

Dac Lac

Dac Lac Province has carried out political activities, studying the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and discussing its implementation at the basic-level party organizations.



The study of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and discussion of the report by executive committee of the work of the provincial party organization has helped the cadres and party members of Dac Lac correctly evaluate the local situation during the past 6 years. The province has concentrated on the agricultural production mission, the first step of which is resolving the grain problem. The area, yield, and output of rice and subsidiary food crops have increased; additional material-technical bases in agriculture have been supplied or constructed; a rather large number of ethnic minority people have adopted fixed cultivation and habitation; and the new economic zones, cooperatives, and production collectives have been consolidated.

The party organization echelons criticized themselves and pointed out the deficiencies, such as not bringing into play the strengths of the locality with regard to forests, industrial crops, and animal husbandry; failing to pay adequate attention to the relationship between transformation and construction in agriculture, which led to tardiness in consolidating the cooperatives and production collectives; the excessive weakness of small industry and handicrafts and of consumer goods production; the continued existence of many negative phenomena in the sphere of distribution and circulation; the deficits incurred by a number of state farms and enterprises; and planning continuing to be bureaucratic and not appropriate to the actual situation at the basic level.

The political activities are concentrated on preparing for a second-cycle congress of party organizations at the various levels during the coming period. The province's economic-social missions during the next 3 years (1983-1985) will concentrate on agricultural production, the effective exploitation of the province's rich potential with regard to the raw materials for the production of handicraft goods and for export, the strengthening and consolidation of the distribution-circulation sector, the perfection and consolidation of the district echelon, the improvement of the economic management ability of the cadres and, especially, concern for educating cadres and party members with regard to revolutionary virtues.

#### Lam Dong

The VCP Committee of Lam Dong Province guided the recapitulation of the task of issuing party membership cards at the basic level, combined with the political activity cycle of studying, and discussing the implementation of, the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress. The party departments at each echelon are helping the party committee echelons draft plans and monitor each party echelon by judging the qualifications of party members, disciplining people who deteriorate with regard to political quality, and carrying out the consolidation of weak and deficient bases. The experiences in improving the quality of party members after the issuing of party membership cards in the party organizations of Loc Tan and Loc Son villages in Bao Loc District, K'Don village in Don Duong District, the branch bank of the Municipal Bank of Dalat, Construction Enterprise No 2, the Bao Loc State Forest, etc., were disseminated by the Provincial VCP Committee, so that they could be applied in the basic-level party organizations.

The Provincial VCP Committee has guided the basic-level party organizations in self-criticism and criticism, increasing the combattiveness of each party organization, and indrafting and implementing as well as possible revolutionary action

programs, in order to create a true transformation in the economy, living conditions, security, national defense, etc.

The Standing Committee of the VCP Committee of the Huong Giang Corps [binh doan] is continually concerned with party development and regards it as an important mission in the task of building the party in the army. The corp's political organ has taken many steps to guide, inspect, supervise, and directly cultivate the basic-level party committees, so that they can grasp the party development directions, procedures, and plans at the basic level. Since 1979 the corp's party organization has admitted nearly 10,000 new party members. During the first 8 months of 1982 alone the corps gained 1,406 new party members. Despite its continually changing conditions, the party development rate among company cadres increased by 12 percent and increased by 23 percent, and the number of squad leaders and gun crew leaders who were party members increased by 24 percent. The number of strong basic-level party organizations increased by 13 percent and the number of good basic-level party organizations increased by 36 percent.

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CSO: 4209/27

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HAU GIANG YOUTH UNION HOLDS THIRD CONGRESS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 37, 14-20 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Van Kha: "Youths of Hau Giang Strive to Achieve Many New Accomplishments"]

[Text] On 31 August 1982 the HCM Communist Youth Union of Hau Giang Province held its third congress. Nearly 400 basic-level Youth Union delegates attended.

During the past 3 years the Youth Union and youth movement in Hau Giang have achieved many outstanding accomplishments in all regards: participation in many cooperatives, 1,938 collectives, and 2,592 agricultural production solidarity teams; contribution to building thousands of large and small water conservancy projects, including 500 youth projects; the enlistment in the army of 27,128 youths; the admission of 19,879 New Youth Union members; and the admission of 1,985 outstanding Youth Union members into the Party.

The congress appealed for Youth Union members and youths in the province to advance strongly on the food, consumer goods, and export goods production front, and expressed determination to attain the norms: the creation of a 100,000-hectare high-yield rice area; the production of 500 to 1,000 kilograms of organic fertilizer per season by each Youth Union member and youth in the rural areas; raising the ratio of Youth Union members among the province's youths to 15 percent; and introducing 7,000 outstanding Youth Union members to the Party.

Comrades Vu Mao, a member of the VCP Central Committee and First Secretary of the HCM Youth Union Central Committee, and Le Phuoc Tho, a member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Hau Giang VCP Party Committee, attended the congress and expressed their opinions.

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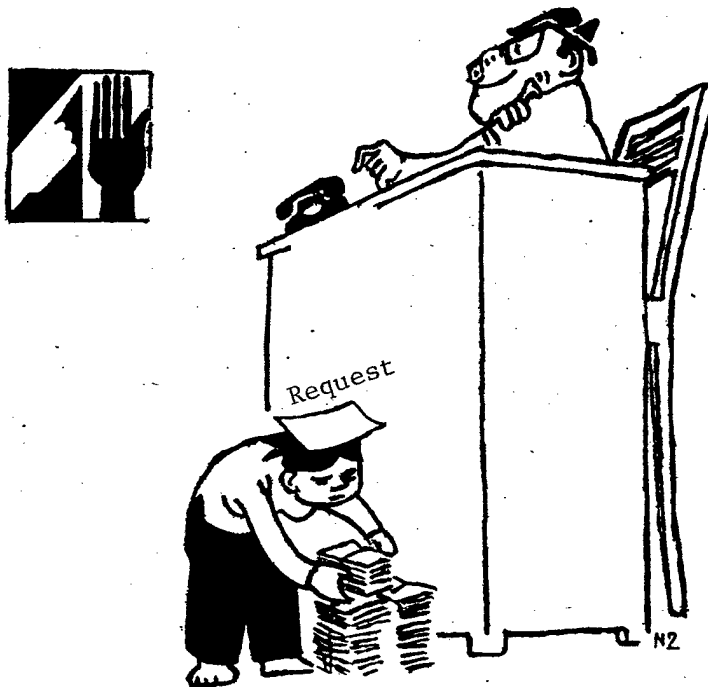
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BUREAUCRATS DEMAND BRIBES TO PROCESS REQUESTS

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] You'll have to stack that money higher before I'll be able to see your request.



CSO: 4209/51

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### CIRCULAR OUTLINES STEPS TO FIGHT AGAINST SUPERSTITION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Municipal VCP Standing Committee Issues Circular About Fighting Superstition"]

[Text] Recently the Municipal VCP Standing Committee has issued a circular about fighting superstition. The circular says:

Recently superstition has had the tendency to widen. Many temples, pagodas and private temples have been practicing simony. Many people whose occupation was based on superstition have been active again and there have been additional people who have been practicing physiognomy and astrology and drawing up horoscopes without being prosecuted; the sales of votive paper offerings, which often are open, have not been criticized and prohibited.

Along with the enemy's psychological warfare, the ill of superstition has created a bad thinking pattern in society, such as believing in destiny and deities, and in some localities has seriously harmed the people's material and spiritual life.

There are many reasons behind the above-mentioned situation, but the important one is the fact that education and struggle have been neglected. Directive 214 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and the notice of the Municipal People's Committee prohibiting superstitious activities have not been seriously implemented. Many party committee echelons and administrations, particularly at the basic level, have paid no attention to assuming leadership over their implementation. Educational and proselyting work of mass organizations and sectors has not been coordinated and sometimes has been neglected.

To continue implementing Directive 214 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, the Municipal VCP Standing Committee requests all ward, district and city party committees and party chapters in every locality and basic-level unit to organize leadership over seriously implementing the directive and all regulations of the Council of Ministers and, as an immediate job, to organize a movement to fight against superstition being aimed at these needs:

1. To explain the need for the fight against superstition and to point to its harmful effects on social life; to educate the persons who remain backward and superstitious; to reform those people whose occupation remains professionally practicing superstition, with severe punishment against those who deliberately practice simony; to firmly remove the key locations where superstitious activities usually take place.

2. In the long term, to proceed with teaching the socialist views of the world and life to party members and the working masses on the basis of raising cultural background and scientific knowledge, stepping up production and improving the standard of living as a means to gradually wipe out superstition.

This movement must be carried on at the same time, totally and neatly in all localities through the use of education and struggle, with administrative measures to be taken in dealing with different cases. It is necessary to distinguish between the policy to ensure freedom of religion and the fight against superstition.

In addition to mass education, we must organize preventive struggle aimed at doing such work as investigation by basic-level administrations to know exactly the number of people still practicing superstition either publicly or secretly in each locality; classification of these people to facilitate education, reform and change of occupation for them; and control to prevent their going back to superstitious activities. To prosecute those people who have stubbornly continued to practice superstition, which has caused serious adverse consequences on the people's material and spiritual life.

- To make a survey of and to classify all pagodas, temples and private temples. To provide temples and pagodas with guidance for correct implementation of Notice No 16-UB of the Municipal People's Committee issued on 7 February 1975 and calling for reforms of the rites as adopted by the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association in 1975 and to announce their agreement to stop superstitious activities and all forms of superstitious worshipping. To remove a number of key locations where sorcerers, pagoda keepers, etc. have long practiced superstition, which has adversely affected the people.

- To prohibit the production, sales and purchases of votive paper offerings. Those who have deliberately tried to secretly sell them must be prosecuted.

About leadership and guidance necessary for implementation, the circular has this to say: All ward, district, city and basic-level party committees must assume leadership and have plans to provide guidance to party organizations, mostly sub-ward and village party committees, so that they would properly organize the movement and have regular control to see if all party members seriously carry out Directive 214-CT of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and the rules and regulations the Council of Ministers has issued.

The Municipal People's Committee directs the people's committees at all levels and in all sectors to implement the notice issued by the municipal administration on 8 August 1975 to prohibit all superstitious activities.

At each level, under the leadership of the party committee echelons, the Guidance Committee for the New Way of Living fulfills the task of the staff that assists the party committee echelons and administration in assuming leadership and unifying action between the latter and all sectors and mass organizations, as well as promoting implementation by the lower echelons.

- Trade union, youth, women's and collectivized farmers' organizations and the association of interbranch handicraft cooperatives are to organize this movement among their members and must have plans to assume leadership over the implementation of this circular within their own organization.

- The Cultural and Information Service and all cultural and artistic organs must coordinate their work to organize a propaganda phase and to arouse the social opinion.

- The public security, financial and commercial sectors are to fulfill the task of coordinating their work and taking part in the movement in accordance with their functions and the request of the guidance committees for the new way of living of the municipality and at the lower levels.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HANG MA SUBWARD FIGHTS PRACTICE OF SUPERSTITION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Dinh Cong Ton: "Hang Ma Subward Strives To Wipe out Superstition"]

[Text] Implementing the circular of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee on fighting against superstition, the Hang Ma Subward People's Committee has drawn a plan with multiple steps for carrying it out.

In the morning of 24 August, it sent an inspection group consisting of representatives from its culture and information board, public security unit and market management team to a number of households which had been known for having secretly made and sold votive paper offerings, where some people were caught red-handed and large quantities of such offerings were stored.

The group made an official report, confiscated the evidences and imposed a fine for violation of the regulations of the People's Committee prohibiting the production and trading of votive paper offerings.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### MINISTRY OF SUPPLY DENIES REPORTS ON COMMAND CAR SALES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Aug 82 p 4

[ Denial by Planning Department of the Ministry of Supply: "About Buying Cars in Accordance With Part 3 Plan" ]

[Text] A number of bad elements recently spread news to the effect that the state is selling "Uoat" command cars in accordance with the part 3 plan at high prices and that payment is by both check and cash, the latter at a percentage depending on the car quality.

To make people easily believe them, they said that since the quantity of cars was limited, the organs that would like to buy cars must send official letters to the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Supply and these letters should be signed by the minister or deputy minister (in the case of central organs) or by the chairman or deputy chairman of the province (in the case of local enterprises) concerned to be valid.

We must affirm that this is a trick on the part of the bad elements who spread the false news to deceive the organs and units that are in need of cars in order to carry out their unlawful activities. We want to officially announce that the state does not sell cars in accordance with the part 3 plan, neither new cars nor cars of poorer quality.

Planning Department, Ministry of Supply

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### POOR QUALITY OF CONSUMER GOODS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Quality Control of Consumer Goods"]

[Text] In recent years, to meet the ever-increasing needs of the people, consumer goods producers have made a big effort to increase production and the number of commodities. In spite of difficulties with raw materials, energy and equipment, production installations still maintain unchanged quality on many kinds of products, including many of the commodities singled out to receive the state quality control stamp. The number of commodities meeting export standards has also increased. At the recent Economic-Technological Achievements Exhibition, hundreds of consumer goods were awarded medals.

Aside from that progress, quite a few production installations, especially those from individual and collective sectors, have not paid appropriate attention to commodity quality, fishing instead for quantity and profit, and throwing onto the market lots of merchandise of poor quality and with no useful value. This does not take into account mischievous merchants who take advantage of commodity shortages to turn out and deal in counterfeit and inferior goods, thus damaging consumer interest and wasting supplies and raw materials.

In the market, there are many metallic consumer goods prone to deterioration and rust; made of fragile, brittle, breakable, and defective aluminum and plastic parts; many bicycle tires, tubes and spare parts, which sell at high prices but do not last long. A number of processed foodstuffs do not meet sanitation and security standards.

Why that situation? It is attributed in part to the quality of raw materials, supplies, equipment and production techniques. However, the main reason lies in lax product quality control. Citing shortages of supplies, energy and equipment..., quite a few state-run and collective production installations have turned out many bad quality commodities, lowered grading criteria in violation of regulations, and taken upon themselves to grade and classify products without prior report to, or obtainment of a permit from, higher echelons in charge of quality control. A bicycle tire enterprise has given

Grade 1 quality to 80,000 tires, but the inspectors have found that up to 17 percent of these tires were below that grade, and that thousands of others have not met quality control requirements. A number of enterprise directors, capitalizing on commodity shortages, have decided to bring into the market products which are not registered, and not able to meet quality control regulations. Some products continue to be sold at initial prices in spite of unmatched quality.

In collective and individual production sectors, as well as in secondary production at state enterprises, quality control is still lax. Apart from contracted products subject to quality control regulations, nearly all other commodities do not submit to the inspection and check of quality control organs at various echelons. Thousands of handicraft workers, who have been issued business registration permits, have not applied for product quality control registration. Quite a few people have deceived quality control organs by registering good-quality products while turning out counterfeit or bad-quality ones.

The ranks of quality control cadres at wards and districts are too scattered. They lack professional and working resources, and are physically unable to inspect and check production forces where they are, at places virtually giving rise to laissez-faire. Quite a few state commerce cadres in charge of goods contracting have colluded with producers to receive bad-quality goods for sale in the market, or to cause stagnation of goods at storehouses and stores of the commerce sector.

Product quality is a constant concern of consumers, and a social responsibility or producers. Consumers need goods, but these must have a useful value which corresponds to their prices. The requirements of quality are rigorous, and of course, they cannot exceed the technical capabilities and concrete material conditions of production. However, the tendency to lower quality standards at will, as a result of remiss and irresponsible business behavior, or of obsession with profit, must be strictly criticized. All production installations must uphold the spirit of collective ownership and the workers' conscience, overcome difficulties in deficient material conditions so as to step up production while stabilizing product quality, and must strictly carry out existing regulations on quality control. Organs in charge of product quality control must resolutely prevent the production and circulation in the market of commodities having a very low utilization value, and of counterfeit goods. They must strictly prosecute those installations and individuals who stubbornly refuse to carry out correctly state regulations on product quality registration. Commercial organs must raise the quality of consumer goods by taking proper care of them during the transportation and storage processes, by clearly refusing to purchase and sell commodities having no approval stamps of quality control organs, and by resolutely thwarting negative activities among cadres in charge of goods contracting.

The quality of products and commodities must be controlled in a strict and uniform manner by all echelons and sectors in all phases of production and business.

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CSO: 4209/17

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

BEEF FAT FOR SOAP--The Soap Factory agrees to let organs, enterprises, co-operatives, troops, workers, civil servants and people barter beef fat for toilet soap, laundry soap and synthetic laundry paste. Contact for bartering is to be made with Hanoi Soap Factory (Supply and Consumption Office, kilometer 7, Nguyen Trai Street; telephone: 54818). [Excerpt] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Aug 82 p 4] 5598

CSO: 4209/47

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

WET, UPLAND RICE--Ha Tuyeh has sowed and transplanted 48,000 hectares of wet rice and upland rice. In particular, transplanting of wet rice has exceeded the planned area by 1 percent. As of the end of August 1982, over 26,500 hectares of wet and dry rice have been weeded for the first time, thousands of hectares of low-quality rice have been weeded for the 2nd and 3rd times, and many fields have received additional fertilizer. Each hectare of wet rice has received an average 4 tons of stable manure. Due to coordination and division of labor between plant protection teams, irrigation teams, and contracting families, the cooperatives in Bac Quang, Na Hang and Chiem Hoa Districts and in Tuyen Quang City, have promptly detected pests, and have organized the forces, resources and insecticide to save 2,300 hectares of 10th-month rice affected by plant hoppers, rice bugs and leaf rollers. The people have built and repaired embankments and dams to conserve water in fields and ponds. An additional number of water conservancy works have been put into commission in the districts of Son Duong, Ham Yen, Na Hang and Chiem Hoa.

[Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 82 p 1] 9213

CSO: 4209/17

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### PROBLEMS IN SALT PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Tran Quoc Phuong: "Is There a Surplus or Shortage of Salt? On Some Problems Regarding Salt"]

[Text] In the lowland coastal provinces there are such famous salt flats as Bang La in Haiphong, Diem Dien in Thai Binh, Hai Hau in Ha Nam Ninh, Quynh Luu in Nghe Tinh, Sa Huynh in Nghia Binh, Hon Khoi in Phu Khanh, Ca Na in Thuan Hai, Ba Ria in Dong Nai, etc.

With an area of nearly 11,000 hectares, every year our country's salt output amounts to about 600,000 tons. In 1977 a large quantity of salt was produced and 760,000 tons were put in the warehouses. That was enough salt to meet the needs of more than 50 million people, and for industrial production and export, with some left over for stockpiling.

However, in daily life there are sometimes shortages of table salt. There has appeared the situation of a "between seasons" salt shortage in one place or another, especially in the provinces in the mountain region, in the Central Highlands, and in the border region.

Our country still has additional capability to increase salt production to 1 million tons, but it is still necessary to sell salt on a rationed basis. That is something worth thinking about.

A grain of salt, two management organs:

There are many reasons. First of all, let us speak of salt, from the production phase to the distribution and consumption phases, having to pass through two state commercial organs. The salt harvested from the salt pans is put in the warehouse of the cooperative or collective until all of it is purchased by the salt Industry Branches of the Ministry of Food. Then the Central Salt Corporation of the Ministry of Home Trade signs a contract to repurchase the salt for sale on the market.

We do not yet have a unified organization system from the central echelon down to the localities to fulfill the mission of guiding production, improving management, improving techniques, and organizing the purchasing of salt.

In the Ministry of Food there is a Salt Industry Department. A number of provinces have a Salt Industry Branch. In a number of other provinces there is a salt corporation directly under the People's Committee, a salt corporation in the Industrial Service, and salt branches in the maritime products corporations. In some places there is only an element in the office of the People's Committee. Other places assign that mission to the salt office of the District People's Committee.

Along with the above-mentioned organizations, in the Ministry of Home Trade has a Central Salt Corporation which fulfills the mission of buying and selling salt and distributing it to the people throughout the nation.

In order to guide production, improve management, improve techniques, supply materials to the salt fields and purchase the salt of the salt field operators, the collectives (in the south) and the cooperatives (in the north), the staffs of organs with such responsibility have become large. In the two Salt Industry Branches (of the Ministry of Food Industry) in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh there are a thousand cadres, workers, and civil servants. The Dong Nai Branch has 70 employees, nearly 50 of whom specialize in purchasing salt. Those cadres, workers, and civil servants take in 180,000 to 200,000 tons of salt a year, which they place in branch warehouses, verify salt in the cooperative warehouses, accept salt in the salt fields, then organize its sale to the Central Salt Corporation of the Ministry of Home Trade.

Meanwhile, in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh the staffs of the Central Salt Corporation total only 200 people, and in Dong Nai there are 18 employees, to handle the purchasing of 80 percent of the salt of the three Salt Industry Branches (20 percent of which is set aside for the local Level-2 Food Corporation). The Corporation is concerned with organizing the purchasing and recovery of 3 million bags and sending them to the salt field areas; organizing short-haul transportation to take salt from the branch warehouses and cooperative warehouses, and from the salt fields, to the warehouses, sheds, depots, and storage yards of the corporation at the railroad stations and ports; organizing river transportation, maritime transportation, and railroad transportation forces to take salt to all of the northern provinces, Hanoi, and the border areas; taking salt to the industrial enterprises, export enterprises, and state materials warehouses; and arranging delivery, receiving, handling, protecting, and payment with tens of transportation and marketing units.

Should there be a single state organ to be responsible for all phases from production to distribution and consumption, with a smaller staff and a rational division of labor?

Four warehouse systems:

Another irrationality is that in addition to the warehouse system of the Salt Industry Branches of the Ministry of Food Industry, the Central Salt Corporation of the Ministry of Home Trade also must have a system of warehouses and sheds to store the salt.

The salt is transported from the warehouses of the branches to the warehouses of the Corporation. If by the end of the year the Corporation has not received all of the salt for which it contracted with the branches, it must pay warehouse and storage yard rental fees and for removing the salt from the warehouses so that the branches can inventory their property. That situation occurs continuously, for salt is produced in a period of 4 months but is consumed all year long. Furthermore, the corporation is responsible for stockpiling salt in warehouses for the first 5 months of the following year, until the new salt arrives. Therefore, there is always salt in the warehouses and storage yards.

Thus when one warehouse is empty another is full. Tens of thousands of tons of warehousing is wasted because it is used only half the time.

After it leaves the salt pan, a grain of salt must pass through four warehouse systems: temporary warehouses in the salt flats, cooperative warehouses, the warehouses of the Salt Industry Branches, and the warehouses of the Central Salt Corporation. In other words, hundreds of thousands of tons of salt must be loaded and unloaded four times. Every year it costs millions of dong to handle the salt. That does not include the spills and losses resulting from delivering and receiving the salt four times.

In some salt flats, the Salt Corporation of the Ministry of Home Trade has no warehouses in which to store the salt received from the salt branches of the Ministry of Food Industry, so immediately after it purchases the salt hundreds of tons must be spread out of doors, although there is still room in the branch warehouses.

In some places, the locations of the branch warehouses do not meet the requirements of transportation. Therefore, at times it is only necessary to encourage the salt producers to use nonmechanized vehicles to take the salt a few extra kilometers to the corporation's warehouse, additional expenses are incurred because the salt must be placed in branch warehouses. In Quynh Luu at present, a lot of money must be spent to load and unload salt for that reason.

In some places, the salt branches do not build warehouses but use those of the cooperatives -- called "self-managing" warehouses -- which are regarded as state warehouses. They assign the cooperative the task of taking the salt directly to the Salt Corporation. In Dong Nai, the Corporation's cadres must take their boats to the salt flats to obtain the salt and then report to the branch. Clearly, with that method of delivery and receiving the branches incur little cost but are still paid expenses of 80 dong per ton of salt and also for the ratio of salt lost in the change from damp salt to dry salt.

If the Corporation does not purchase the salt the branches complain that their salt is piling up and that they don't have money to pay the salt producers or to pay into the budget, etc. But if the Corporation does buy the salt it encounters difficulties with regard to warehouses and storage yards and with regard to losses and protection.



## Two Expenses

The two state organs dealing in salt borrow from the bank, so capital expenses increase. In Nghe Tinh, every year the salt branches of the Ministry of Food Industry has to borrow money from the state to purchase 90,000 to 100,000 tons of salt. At the same time, the Ministry of Home Trade and the Nghe Tinh Food Corporation No 2 also borrow money from the state to repurchase those 90,000 to 100,000 tons of salt.

Salt taxes are included in the industrial wholesale price. Therefore, the branches cannot pay into the central and local budgets until it sells the salt to the Corporation.

A matter worthy of concern is that both organs are charged interest by the bank and request financial grants to make up for capital expenses. Furthermore, conflict between the two organs is difficult to avoid because of shortages in measurements, shipping and receiving, and payment, because of accumulated salt at the salt flats affecting production, because of salt being left in warehouses and storage yards, etc.

In localities the principal source of income of which is the salt tax, if the corporation is slow, the locality suffers a loss of revenue.

Although the price of salt increases, in fact the state still must make up for deficits amounting to tens of millions of dong. Mainly because the salt must pass through many phases and levels, both the producers and the consumers must bear the consequences.

As in other countries, the state has a monopoly in salt. But because commercial management is exercised by two state organs, the management of salt is lax. In 1981, the quantity of salt sold on the black market in Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh amounted to more than 20,000 tons, i.e. the state lost nearly 20 million dong in taxes.

## And Then There is Transportation

The salt business cannot be separated from the activities of the communications-transportation sector. This year, the northern lowland provinces have had successful salt harvests. The salt output of Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh may be several tens of thousands of tons more than last year. Since the first of this year, with the effective assistance of the maritime transportation sector more than 30,000 tons of salt have been transported from the south to the north. During that time, more than 10,000 tons of salt have been unloaded at the Quang Ninh and Hai Phong ports. In all, there is sufficient salt to supply to the people. But in many mountain-region and midlands provinces there is a shortage of salt. The principal reasons are that difficulties are being encountered in transportation, and there is a shortage of fuel and facilities, in both the road and railroad transportation sectors.

If a management organ with a system of warehouses, sheds, and storage yards which rationally combines the fields and achieves self-sufficiency with regard to the source of goods, it is certain to have a well-coordinated transportation plan, ensure the regular supplying of salt to the people in all parts of the country, and take the salt to the state materials warehouses.

At present, when needs are balanced the north still does not have enough salt to eat. Every year the home trade and the communications-transportation still must transport salt from Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh to the north. That situation must be promptly overcome by means of a project to invest in the opening up of 500 additional hectares of salt fields in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh. That is feasible because the area nationwide that can be developed into new salt fields totals more than 21,000 hectares, nearly 2,000 hectares of which are in the northern provinces. If the localities concentrate on investing in capital construction, in accordance with the slogan "The state and the people work together," within 2 years the north would have sufficient salt. We would save considerably on labor, packaging, raw materials, and losses resulting from salt being transported long distances.

#### The Lives of the Salt Makers

Although the state purchase price of salt has increased, the actual living conditions of the workers who produce salt have not improved very much. The reason is that two organs still stand between the producers and consumers. Who has the principal responsibility for serving the producers?

Two years ago the Salt Corporation requested the Ministry of Home Trade for permission to set up a merchandise fund of such goods as soap, towels, labor protection cloth, etc., to distribute to the salt producers in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh. Recently, the Ministry of Home Trade also allowed the Central Salt Corporation to deal in a number of forestry products, such as firewood, bamboo, rattan, etc., to serve the salt-producing areas, combined with two-way transportation: taking salt to the forest area and taking firewood to the coast.

The salt branches do not yet have merchandise funds to serve the lives of the salt workers, except for a number of materials used to construct the salt fields.

In fact, the two-way contracts between the state and the salt producers have not yet been tightly implemented. The system of incentive bonuses for salt producers who deliver more salt than called for by the plan norm has not been set forth. That is also a reason why a rather large quantity is sold on the black market. The problems of prices, taxes, exchange merchandise and, especially, grain, with regard to the salt producers must be satisfactorily resolved.

I believe that it is only necessary to change the organizational structure of, and the policies and systems regarding, the salt-production sector in order to supply that product on a stable basis to all parts of the country.

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CSO: 4209/27

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### HOC MON DISTRICT HELPS CHILDREN RESUME EDUCATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: Liberated Saigon: Hoc Mon Resolves Problem of Uneducated Children"]

[Text] At the end of 1980 there were 3,370 teenagers in Hoc Mon District who had not attended school or had dropped out of school. First of all, it concentrated on seeking to understand the uneducated teenagers. Furthermore, it campaigned for the parents to encourage their children to go to school, and enable them to have time to do their lessons at home. So that 162 day and night classes could continue to remain open and improve in quality, the district and the villages positively campaigned for the creation of a fund to sponsor poor teenagers by having cadres, workers, and civil servants contribute two dong a month. Units active in business also use some of their welfare funds to help the children. By means of practical, specific deeds, by the end of June 1982 2,178 children were able to go to school in all 15 villages and towns in the district, a number equivalent to 66 percent of the plan norm. Since they were begun, the 162 classes have operated continuously and have drawn in more and more uneducated youths.

Many teachers hold classes in their homes so that the children can be near their homes and have created a warm family atmosphere, which pleases many of the uneducated youths and drop-outs. Although the teachers receive only a small salary -- not more than 50 dong per person -- that does not worry the teachers. Miss Ngoc Huong, a teacher in Nhi Binh Village, confided that "At first they didn't know the alphabet or minus and plus signs, now my 24 students can read the story of Kim Dong and are skilled in the four arithmetic functions. At first they were unruly and didn't like to study, but now the children like to study, which pleases me very much. I believe that the children may be poor in terms of money but we cannot let them be poor with regard to education."

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### NGHE TINH STRIVES TO LOWER POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 5 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Quang Ngoc: "Nghe Tinh Strives to Lower Population Growth Rate"]

[Text] Nghe Tinh is a highly populated province which ranks second behind Ho Chi Minh City. More than 1 million of its people live in the midlands and high-mountain areas, and more than 30,000 people are members of ethnic minority groups. At the present rate of population increase, every year 75,000 more babies -- nearly equal to the population of Nghi Xuan District -- will be born. That is a fact which demands that the party committee echelon and governmental administration in Nghe Tinh concentrate its efforts on doing on a good job of the planned parenthood campaign.

After many years of persistent campaigning, combining persuasive education with administrative and economic measures, and in combination with the campaign to build new-culture families and the new woman with the planning of work norms in each sector, organ, enterprise, etc., the planned parenthood movement has been responded to by the broad masses and have attained high effectiveness. The emulation movement has formed two sectors: the rural areas, and the cadres, workers, and civil servants; and there have appeared advanced models from the basic level (villages, subwards, organs, etc.), to the districts, cities, and municipalities. From the model of Ky Anh, the first district to attain the norm of five percent of the female population using IUD's, the movement has developed in 21 districts, municipalities, and cities, and more than 200 key units, organs, construction sites, state farms, state forests, and enterprises. The rate of population increase in the province declined from 2.52 percent in 1976 to 2.45 percent in 1977, 2.30 percent in 1978, 2.25 percent in 1979, and 2.03 percent in 1980. In 1980, the districts of Huong Son and Hung Nguyen led the province with regard to planned parenthood: Hung Nguyen attained the norm of 11.5 percent of the female population using IUD's and its population increase rate was 1.48 percent; Hung Son attained the ratio of 8.2 percent of the female population using IUD's and its rate of population increase fell to 1.49 percent. In 1981, the movement continued to undergo a strong transformation in both sectors. Seven districts, cities, and municipalities surpassed the IUD norm. As of the end of 1981 the province as a whole had achieved a total of 253,799 IUD's, a ratio of 8 percent of the female population using IUD's, and a rate of population increase of 1.92 percent. The districts of Quy Hop, Quy Chau, Que Phong, Nam Dan, Duc Tho, Yen Thanh, etc., have good movements. The birth rate

among cadres, workers, and civil servants. More than 30 organs and enterprises, such as the Trinh Mon state farm, the Tay Hieu state farm, Nghe Tinh hospital No 1, the Song Lam sugar mill, the Dien Chau No 2 general middle school, etc. The movement is still being maintained in Hung Nguyen and Huong Son. Ha Tinh City has advanced to become a "five definitive attainments" unit, and has attained the ratio of 15 percent of the female population using IUD's and a rate of population increase of 1.24 percent.

In 1982 the movement expanded more broadly, in the industrial, agricultural, and forestry sectors and among Catholics. By June 1982 many districts had fulfilled and surpassed their annual IUD norms. Nam Dan attained 143.3 percent, Ha Tinh City attained 143.2 percent, Dien Chau attained 133.8 percent, Hung Nguyen attained 131.6 percent, Yen Thanh attained 118 percent, Thanh Chuong attained 113.2 percent, Duc Tho attained 113.2 percent, Quynh Luu attained 102.7 percent, and Thanh Ha attained 100.3 percent. The province as a whole had attained 75 percent of its annual IUD norm and was in third place behind Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Ninh. By the end of July 1982 the province as a whole had attained more than 80 percent of its annual IUD plan.

In addition to birth control measures, advances were made in abortions and in regularizing menstrual periods. A number of units attained high abortion rates.

The province is concentrating its efforts on lowering the population growth rate to 1.5 percent by 1984, a year before the stipulated deadline. In 1982 its goals are 10 percent of the female population using IUD's, a population growth rate of 1.7 percent, and 15 of the total of 27 districts, municipalities, and cities fulfilling the planned parenthood task.

In order to attain those objectives, along with the other measures planned parenthood has been placed on an equal par with production planning and has become a standard determining the rewarding of units fulfilling their annual plans.

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CSO: 4209/25

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Minister of Education of the SRV; \*Member of the State Prize Commission; her name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Cẩn [TRAANF VAWN CAANR] Painter

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ] Poet

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Hoàng Đình Cầm [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF] Professor

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Văn Chát [VAWN CHAATS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Luong District, Ha Bac Province; his article about Gia Luong's winter crop appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 2)

Hồ Thị Chí [HOOF THIJ CHIS]

Publisher of the light industry technology journal KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE; her name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE No 3, Jun 82 Back Cover)

Phan Đình Diệu [PHAN DINHF DIEEUJ] Professor, Ph D in Mathematics

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Đồng [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGF]

Chairman of the Council of Ministers; \*Chairman of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; \*Vice Chairman of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ] Professor, Ph D in Physics

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Vũ Tuyền Hoàng [VUX TUYEEN HOANGF] Professor, Ph D in Agricultural Science

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Vũ Hối [VUX HOOIF] deceased

Member of the VCP; Vice Minister of Light Industry; born in 1923 in Nam Loi Village, Truc Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, he died after an illness on 27 September 1982. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hưởng [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWOWNGF] Professor

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of the new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX] Professor

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

Chairman of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee; on 6-11 September 1982 he attended meetings of the 15th session of the Provisional Mekong Committee in Bangkok. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Khoát [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS] Composer

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Tô Đa Mạn [TOO DA MANJ] Engineer, Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander in Chief of Truong Son Military Corps; his article on stimulating creative initiative appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Đức Minh [NGUYEENX DUWCS MINH]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the education research journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 8, Aug 82 back cover)

Trần Đại Nghĩa [TRAANF DAIJ NGHIA] Professor

\*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Hà Thế Ngữ [HAF THEES NGUWX]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the education research journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 8, Aug 82 back cover)

Hoàng Oanh [HOANGF OANH]

Vice President of the Hanoi Women's Federation; her interview on culture as it pertains to youths and women appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Aug 82 p 14)

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

\*Director of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Central Committee; his article about product contracting appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 2)

Nhi Quý [NHIJ QUYS]

Vice Chairman of the State Nationalities Commission; on 25 September 1982 he attended a meeting with former FULRO members. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 4)

Vũ Thành [VUX THANHF]

SRV Ambassador to Syria; on 23 September 1982 he met with the Chairman of the Palestinian Nationalities Council to give him a statement condemning the United States and Israel. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 4)



Lê Văn Thiêm [LEE VAWN THIEEM]

Publisher of the mathematics journal TAP CHI TOAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI TOAN HOC Vol X, No 2 [Jun] 82 inside front cover]

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Publisher of the juvenile mathematics publication TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE No 3 [Jun] 82 p 1)

Ngô Đình Trường [NGOO DINHF TRUWOWNGF]

Editor-in-chief of the light industry technology journal KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE No 3, Jun 82 back cover)

Đoàn Văn [DOANF VAWN]

SRV Ambassador to Madagascar; on 24 September 1982 he was present at a meeting between President Didier Ratsiraka and Pham Binh. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Ba Vi [BA VI]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; on 15-17 July 1982 he attended a congress of the provincial artisan industry and handicrafts cooperatives. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 8 Aug 82 p 2)

[Note: The above name is a pseudonym. The list of the current membership of the VCP Central Committee that appeared in NHAN DAN 1 April 1982 did not include this name or pseudonym.]

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